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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

P.O. Box 995

COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

SEPTEMBER 1981

MANUFACTURING AND EDUCATION KEYS TO EMPLOYMENT UPTURN

SEASONAL HIRES IN EDUCATION CAUSE BIG GAIN IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 12,500 in September to 1,189,300 as schools added nonfaculty staff to payrolls for the fall semester and manufacturing employment expanded by 1,700 due to recalls and new hires in the industry.

The increase in school employment caused a gain of 15,000 in government. In other areas, the addition of nonfaculty staff in private schools, however, was all but offset by seasonal downturns in amusement and recreation services, and in hotels and other lodging places situated in the state's resort areas such as Myrtle Beach and Hilton Head Island. These developments kept the level of employment in the services division virtually unchanged.

Manufacturing employment, which two months ago had fallen 19,700 below the record level set in June 1979, rose for the second consecutive month in September adding 1,700 to factory payrolls. The August increase was 4,800. The September gain was centered in textile weaving mills as recalls accounted for most of the upturn.

Other seasonal losses were recorded in retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and construction. The departure of students from temporary summer jobs accounted for a large part of the decline in retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment in these two industries decreased 1,600 and 600, respectively.

The retail trade loss was widely scattered with the biggest slide in eating and drinking places. One half of the downturn in finance, insurance, and real estate was in real estate which, along with retail trade and eating and drinking places, are closely tied to tourist activity which was on the downswing in September.

Construction employment fell 1,900 in September. The seasonally adjusted construction employment series edged downward 200 in September, continuing the steady fall which began in January.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 7.6% in September. This represents 102,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 5,200 from the August level. The rise in joblessness is attributed to reductions in construction, trade, and agriculture. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.5% in September.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA ^{1/} (IN THOUSANDS)

	Sept. 1981 ^{2/}	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net and Percent Change from			
				August 1981 Net	August 1981 Percent	September 1980 Net	September 1980 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,350.9	1,349.7	1,309.5	+1.2	+0.1	+41.4	+3.2
Total Employment ^{3/}	1,248.8	1,252.8	1,214.3	-4.0	-0.3	+34.5	+2.8
Total Unemployment	102.1	96.9	95.2	+5.2	+5.4	+ 6.9	+7.2
Percent Unemployed	7.6	7.2	7.3	---	---	---	---

^{1/} These data are projected from a 1980 Current Population Survey Benchmark.

^{2/} Preliminary

^{3/} Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

WEEKLY HOURS DEPRESSED IN SEPTEMBER

Weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.7 to 39.8 in September. The skid in weekly hours was caused by shorter workweeks and reductions in overtime experienced primarily by employees in the nondurable good sector. The nondurable good workweek fell 1.1 to 39.5 as employers resorted to cutbacks in overtime while increasing production employment by 1,900 persons. Major declines in weekly hours were recorded by manufactures of paper products (-2.6), textile products (-1.6), and apparel products (-1.4). Printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products were the only two industry groups to report an increase in weekly hours. The durable good workweek edged up 0.1 to 40.4 because more overtime hours were required by manufacturers of stone products, and electrical equipment. Hourly declines were reported by all other industry groups in the hard good sector. After adjustment for seasonality, manufacturing production employees lost 1.2 hours reflecting downturns in both durable and nondurable goods. Durable good weekly hours seasonally adjusted moved downward from 40.6 in August to 40.3 in September. The nondurable good adjusted workweek skidded downward 1.6 to 39.3 under the impetus of large adjusted hourly declines in textile mill products, and apparel and other textile mill products.

INCENTIVES AND HOLIDAY PREMIUMS BOOST HOURLY EARNINGS

Spurred by incentives and holiday premiums because of Labor Day, hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers rose \$.04 to \$6.34 in September. The nondurable good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Nondurable good earnings climbed \$.05 to \$6.29 in spite of the large decline in weekly hours. All major industry groups in the soft good sector recorded hourly pay gains except textile mill products,

and paper and allied products. Large hourly wage advances were reported by employees in food and kindred products (+\$.22), and chemicals and allied products (+\$.25). Durable good hourly earnings were unchanged at \$6.45 over the month. This unchanged status of hard good earnings reflected offsetting wage rates among the component groups. The significant wage increases by employees of the stone products and electrical equipment industries were attributed to premiums paid for hours worked.

Average weekly earnings dipped \$2.82 to \$252.33 reflecting the moderate drop in weekly hours. The nondurable good sector accounted for the total decline in weekly wages. Nondurable good weekly earnings fell \$4.88 to \$248.46 influenced by the large slump in hours worked. An increase of \$.64 from \$259.94 was posted by employees of the durable good sector.

SEPARATIONS AND ACCESSIONS SKID DOWNWARD

Because of high interest rates and faltering business conditions, layoffs rose moderately in September. However, this rise was not substantial enough to override the decline in quits, which caused the overall 0.5 per 100 drop in the separation rate. Spurred by slumps in new hires and recalls, the manufacturing accession rate plunged downward 0.8 to 3.3 per 100.

The durable good separation rate slid downward, reflecting generally fewer quits throughout the sector. The total hard good layoff rate nudged upward primarily due to the substantial increase to 1.6 per 100 in machinery, except electrical. Manufacturers of fabricated metal and electrical equipment recorded the largest decline in job separations of any industry group during September.

Accessions for the durable good sector fell sharply, attributed to decreases in new hires and recalls. The hard good new hire rate recorded a 1.3 per 100 dip as all industry groups but one posted declines ranging from 0.1 per 100 to 1.3 per 100. Within the durable good sector, sizable slumps in job additions were reported by manufacturers of electrical equipment (-4.1 per 100), machinery (-2.9 per 100), and fabricated metal products (-2.3 per 100). The non-durable good separation rate fell 0.5 per 100 as weighty downturns in quits more than offset a minor rise in layoffs. The quit rate dropped 0.8 to 1.8 per 100 reflecting fewer voluntary terminations by employees in the paper, printing, and apparel industries. All major industry groups in the soft good sector posted declines in separations except manufacturers of paper and allied products, and chemicals and allied products.

The nondurable good accession rate dipped slightly during September as a result of substantial declines in new hires. Notable decreases in accessions were registered in the printing and publishing, and food and kindred product industries. Accessions in the paper and allied industry increased as employees who were laid off were called back to their jobs.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS LESSEN

Spendable earnings lost \$2.13 in September, falling to \$218.16. This drop was influenced by the \$2.82 decline in average weekly earnings. Real spendable earnings, weekly earnings adjusted for taxes and inflation, fell \$1.50 to \$78.17 due to the 0.9% increase in the consumer price index. Real spendable earnings receded \$1.87 from the year-ago figure of \$80.04.

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Average weekly earnings	\$252.33	\$255.15	\$228.80
Spendable earnings	218.16	220.29	201.62
Real spendable earnings	78.17	79.67	80.04

MANHOURLY INDEX EDGES DOWNWARD

The manufacturing production worker manhour index fell 1.2 points to 113.2 during September. The reduction was caused by the 0.7 drop in average weekly hours. The September index was the same as the year-ago figure of 113.2.

	<u>Sept. 1981</u>	<u>Aug. 1981</u>	<u>Sept. 1980</u>
Production worker manhour index	113.2	114.4	113.2
Durable good manhour index	140.4	139.7	137.3
Nondurable good manhour index	104.2	106.2	105.4
Textile manhour index	84.8	87.0	88.3
Apparel manhour index	102.2	105.1	104.8

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

September temperatures were the coldest since 1967 and the month was the driest since 1917. Rainfall was far below the normal 4.32 inches, with only .39 inch collecting for the period. The average low temperature was 58.3 degrees, or five degrees below the normal low. But even with such extremes, crop harvesting continued at a good and steady pace with a total of 22.7 days suitable for outside work. Corn harvesting progressed at a rapid pace with yields slightly better than expected. Cotton was rated in good condition as farmers were pleased with production. Peanuts were reported as having good to excellent yields while the pecan crop is expected to be the best in many years. Soybeans seemed to be suffering most from the dry, cold weather, but crops were considered to be in fair to good condition. Apples were yielding well but with smaller than usual sizes reported. Seasonal hired farmworkers for the state have dropped to an estimated total of 2,300 with all but 800 of these being local workers.



INTEREST RATES DOWN, CPI LOWER, OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN

In spite of recent moderation in the rate of inflation and declines in certain interest rates, no fast turnaround is seen for the nation's economy. In fact, the next six months are viewed by economists as extremely crucial.

Continued weakness in economic activity along with the resolve of the Federal Reserve System to speed up the sluggish growth of the nation's money supply are principal causes of the plunge in September and early October in the federal surcharge on its discount rate. The surcharge, which is a penalty that is imposed on large institutions that borrow frequently from the Federal Reserve, has fallen 2 percentage points since the latter part of September. The basic discount rate is presently 14% with a surcharge of 2%.

This downswing in the discount rate has brought about a lowering of the prime interest rate which has fallen from a high of 20.5% to the current rate of 18.0%. Further declines are expected in both the discount rate and the prime rate with the mortgage interest rate, which now averages a record 18.0%, forecast to start downward soon.

These favorable interest rate developments are not expected to endure, however, as deficits mount and the cost of money is bid up by government borrowing.

The recent improvement in the consumer price index has been due to the temporary developments of falling farm prices and world oil glut.

Aside from the improvement in interest rates and inflation, the nation's economy continues to look more and more like recession. The latest economic projections meet the traditional definition of a recession which is two consecutive quarters of contraction. The nation's output fell at an adjusted 1.6% annual rate in the second quarter and preliminary Commerce Department estimates show that the economy contracted at an adjusted 0.5% annual rate in the July-September period. Many economists have not been willing to apply the term "recession" to the current downturn because the weakness has been so concentrated in the housing, auto, and other interest-sensitive sectors.

Available measures of economic performance in September and October show an economy still mired in a business slump. Retail sales ended the third quarter with a sluggish 0.4% rise in September. The sale of domestically built passenger cars plunged 35% in early October to the lowest level for that 10-day period since 1957.

NATIONAL WORKWEEK DECLINES

Over the month, the nation's production workers witnessed a reduction in overtime which caused manufacturing average weekly hours to drop 0.5 to 39.3. The dip in weekly hours was attributed to slumps in both the durable and nondurable good workweeks. Persons employed in the durable good sector reported a 0.2 hour loss in overtime and a downturn of 0.6 to 39.6 in weekly hours. All major industry groups within the hard good sector posted moderate hourly declines. Stone, clay, and glass products recorded the largest hourly drop of 1.1 to 39.9 during September. The nondurable good workweek fell 0.4 from 39.4 in August influenced by hourly drops in most industry groups. Running against this trend were manufacturers of petroleum, chemical and paper who experienced an increase in the workweek.

WAGES CLIMB NATIONWIDE

The nation's production worker payroll advanced \$.13 to reach \$8.15. Both durable and non-durable good hourly wage increases contributed to the overall rise in manufacturing earnings. Durable good hourly earnings, spurred by wage advances in all industry groups, moved upward \$.11 to \$8.68 over the month. Large wage increases were reported by employees in primary metals (+\$.21), transportation equipment (+\$.16), and stone, clay, and glass products (+\$.10). Production employees in the soft good sector posted a \$.14 upturn to reach \$7.38. This gain in wages reflected increases ranging from \$.02 to \$.31 in textile mill products, and paper and allied products, respectively. During September, tobacco manufacturers experienced a dip of \$.10 to reach \$8.53 in hourly earnings.

NEW FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>NAME OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>
Fluid Controls, Inc.	Easley	25 (initially)	The second plant in S.C. Plant will manufacture hydraulic valves. Schedule to be completed June 1, 1982.
Marriott Hotel	Greenville	400	Will be a 350 room facility to begin construction in about 6 months.
Ralston Purina Co.	Orangeburg	10	Will build a bulk station and bag warehouse facility. Scheduled completion December 1981.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
					Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Drafter, Civil	18	None	N/A	13	X		\$12,480	X		Greenville
Civil Engineer	99	Planner	99	16	X		\$25,000	X		Columbia
Sheet Metal Worker	48	Welder	48	12	X		\$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Secretary	60	None	N/A	12	X		\$10,000		X	Georgetown
Keypunch Operator	99	None	N/A	13	X		\$ 9,500		X	Spartanburg
Personnel Manager	12	Secretary	12	16	X		\$12,000	X		Hartsville
Sales Coordinator	30	General Office Clerk	36	12	X		\$ 9,500		X	Newberry
Plumber	120	Truck Driver	08	12	X		\$12,000		X	Beaufort
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	14	X		\$15,000		X	Rock Hill
Counselor	99	Teacher, High School	99	16	X		\$ 9,000	X		Clinton
Industrial Engineer	128	None	N/A	15	X		\$24,000	X		Camden
Bricklayer	84	None	N/A	12	X		\$10,000		X	Walterboro
Program Director	60	Personnel Manager	60	18	X		\$21,500	X		Columbia - Central Office

* There are currently more than 93,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience- "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September 1981

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change From	
				Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
TOTAL	1189.3	1176.8	1181.4	+12.5	+ 7.9
MANUFACTURING	391.1	389.4	389.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	118.6	118.7	117.1	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	272.5	270.7	272.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.2
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	69.7	71.6	72.2	- 1.9	- 2.5
General Building Contractors	24.4	25.9	26.2	- 1.5	- 1.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.5	55.2	53.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	15.0	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Other Transportation ^{1/}	7.1	6.8	6.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Communication	14.8	14.9	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.6	13.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	227.9	229.8	224.6	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade	49.3	49.6	49.5	- 0.3	- 0.2
Retail Trade	178.6	180.2	175.1	- 1.6	+ 3.5
General Merchandise Stores	25.4	25.6	25.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Food Stores	32.1	32.5	33.1	- 0.4	- 1.0
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	20.9	21.0	21.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.2	11.3	10.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Eating and Drinking Places	50.5	51.0	47.9	- 0.5	+ 2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.5	50.1	47.7	- 0.6	+ 1.8
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.9	21.2	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Insurance Carriers	10.5	10.5	10.8	0	- 0.3
SERVICES	165.2	165.3	156.7	- 0.1	+ 8.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.7	17.1	15.4	- 1.4	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.9	0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.2	12.1	12.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	228.6	213.6	235.0	+15.0	- 6.4
Total Federal Government	36.1	36.6	36.4	- 0.5	- 0.3
Total State Government	72.4	68.0	76.2	+ 4.4	- 3.8
Other State Government	43.4	43.8	45.2	- 0.4	- 1.8
State Education	29.0	24.2	31.0	+ 4.8	- 2.0
Total Local Government	120.1	109.0	122.4	+11.1	- 2.3
Other Local Government	52.7	52.8	54.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Local Education	67.4	56.2	68.2	+11.2	- 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

^{1/} Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September 1981

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change From	
				Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
MANUFACTURING	391.1	389.4	389.4	+ 1.7	+ 1.7
DURABLE GOODS	118.6	118.7	117.1	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.4	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.5	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.6	4.7	0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.5	11.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.6	7.6	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	13.8	13.8	13.2	0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1	0
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.8	30.7	30.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.9	0	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	8.5	8.5	9.1	0	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.5	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Electronic Components and Acces.	7.6	7.5	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	4.3	4.5	4.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.5	5.8	0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	4.8	0	- 0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	272.5	270.7	272.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.5	14.3	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	136.3	134.6	137.7	+ 1.7	- 1.4
Weaving Mills	85.4	83.7	87.9	+ 1.7	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.1	37.9	40.9	+ 1.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	45.3	44.7	45.8	+ 0.6	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.2	11.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.9	17.7	17.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.3	10.3	0	0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.3	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	46.7	46.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.1	10.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.3	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.8	6.7	6.8	+ 0.1	0
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.9	13.8	0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.7	0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.9	7.3	0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	33.6	33.3	- 0.3	0
Synthetic Fibers	18.9	19.1	19.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	19.5	19.7	19.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 September 1981

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change From	
				Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
TOTAL	1187.7	1180.2	1179.9	+ 7.5	+ 7.8
MANUFACTURING	390.4	387.5	388.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	118.8	118.4	117.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	271.6	269.1	271.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.2
MINING	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	- 0.1
CONSTRUCTION	68.7	68.9	71.1	- 0.2	- 2.4
General Building Contractors	24.3	25.1	26.1	- 0.8	- 1.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	55.0	54.6	53.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Railroad Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0	+ 0.2
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	14.8	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Other Transportation ^{1/}	6.8	6.7	6.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	14.8	14.8	14.7	0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.4	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.8	226.4	222.6	- 0.6	+ 3.2
Wholesale Trade	48.8	48.4	49.0	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Retail Trade	177.0	178.0	173.6	- 1.0	+ 3.4
General Merchandise Stores	25.9	26.0	25.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	11.3	11.3	10.4	0	+ 0.9
Eating and Drinking Places	48.8	48.7	46.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	49.4	49.2	47.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.6	22.7	21.2	- 0.1	+ 1.4
SERVICES	163.7	161.5	155.3	+ 2.2	+ 8.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.8	14.7	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Hospitals	13.7	13.5	13.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	15.4	14.6	13.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	232.9	230.3	239.3	+ 2.6	- 6.4
Total Federal Government	36.5	36.1	36.8	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Total State Government	71.8	71.7	75.5	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Total Local Government	124.6	122.5	127.0	+ 2.1	- 2.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

^{1/} Includes the following industry groups: local and interurban passenger transit; water transportation; transportation by air; pipe lines, except natural gas; and transportation services.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September 1981

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change From	
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MANUFACTURING	390.4	387.5	388.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
DURABLE GOODS	118.8	118.4	117.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.5	14.2	14.7	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	8.4	8.5	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	4.6	4.7	0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.6	7.7	7.6	- 0.1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	13.9	13.7	13.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	30.8	30.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	8.6	8.5	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.9	21.6	21.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	271.6	269.1	271.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.2	13.9	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	136.5	134.5	137.9	+ 2.0	- 1.4
Weaving Mills	85.4	83.8	87.9	+ 1.6	- 2.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	39.1	38.1	40.9	+ 1.0	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	45.2	44.7	45.7	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Knitting Mills	11.3	11.3	11.1	0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	18.0	18.0	17.7	0	+ 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.3	10.2	10.3	+ 0.1	0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.8	46.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.0	10.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.4	16.3	16.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	13.9	13.7	13.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	7.9	7.8	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.4	33.6	33.4	- 0.2	0
Synthetic Fibers	18.9	19.1	19.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	18.8	18.8	18.5	0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

1/ Includes the following industry groups: tobacco manufactures; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastics products; and leather and leather products.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
MANUFACTURING	313.2	311.1	311.5	\$252.33	255.15	228.80	39.8	40.5	40.0	\$6.34	6.30	5.72
DURABLE GOODS	94.2	94.0	92.8	260.58	259.94	231.78	40.4	40.3	40.1	6.45	6.45	5.78
Lumber and Wood Products	11.6	11.5	11.7	206.28	211.68	214.70	38.2	39.2	42.6	5.40	5.40	5.04
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.9	204.61	213.33	188.75	38.9	40.1	38.6	5.26	5.32	4.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.1	9.3	8.9	329.88	306.59	272.00	45.5	42.7	42.7	7.25	7.18	6.37
Fabricated Metal Products	11.3	11.3	10.8	245.01	246.00	228.42	40.7	41.0	40.5	6.02	6.00	5.64
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.9	22.8	22.3	281.52	284.69	249.02	40.8	41.2	40.1	6.90	6.91	6.21
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.7	261.81	256.00	241.35	41.1	40.7	40.7	6.37	6.29	5.93
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.3	17.1	16.8	235.46	225.67	207.82	38.6	37.8	38.7	6.10	5.97	5.37
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.4	4.7	238.39	237.15	197.78	40.2	40.4	36.9	5.93	5.87	5.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	219.0	217.1	218.7	248.46	253.34	227.60	39.5	40.6	40.0	6.29	6.24	5.69
Food and Kindred Products	9.0	8.9	8.7	215.00	209.72	195.32	38.6	39.2	39.3	5.57	5.35	4.97
Textile Mill Products	119.3	117.7	120.6	233.44	243.76	221.54	39.3	40.9	40.5	5.94	5.96	5.47
Weaving Mills	76.8	75.3	79.0	238.55	252.14	227.26	39.3	41.2	40.8	6.07	6.12	5.57
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.8	33.7	36.4	230.28	247.99	224.78	39.5	41.4	40.5	5.83	5.99	5.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	41.2	40.7	41.7	243.12	254.61	227.96	38.9	41.0	41.0	6.25	6.21	5.56
Knitting Mills	9.2	9.1	9.0	207.55	216.14	182.29	37.6	40.1	36.9	5.52	5.39	4.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.3	14.2	246.54	248.65	237.10	39.7	40.3	40.6	6.21	6.17	5.84
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.4	235.89	266.40	238.34	40.6	45.0	44.8	5.81	5.92	5.32
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.2	9.2	190.90	208.55	194.13	36.5	39.8	39.7	5.23	5.24	4.89
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	38.7	38.8	167.54	172.44	158.34	36.5	37.9	37.7	4.59	4.55	4.20
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.1	9.6	163.88	160.95	148.19	36.5	37.0	36.5	4.49	4.35	4.06
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	13.2	146.46	153.49	139.44	34.3	36.2	35.3	4.27	4.24	3.95
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	9.9	377.10	402.28	342.50	41.9	44.5	40.2	9.00	9.04	8.52
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.6	247.01	243.00	235.88	37.2	37.1	37.5	6.64	6.55	6.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.9	22.0	21.9	377.32	357.66	324.77	42.3	41.3	40.8	8.92	8.66	7.96
Synthetic Fibers	14.2	14.3	14.3	351.53	329.67	300.70	41.7	40.6	40.2	8.43	8.12	7.48

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.3	4.1	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	.6	.7	.9	3.6	4.1	3.7	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.0	.7	.8
DURABLE GOODS	2.6	4.6	4.0	1.8	3.1	2.2	.4	1.0	1.3	3.6	4.1	3.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.0	.9	1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	3.1	5.9	2.8	3.1	5.7	.1	*	.1	4.6	4.4	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.1	*	*	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	2.3	3.4	.9	1.0	1.0	.4	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.7	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.0	.8	.5	1.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	5.3	4.9	2.1	3.4	1.3	.4	1.3	2.7	3.7	5.7	5.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.3	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	4.7	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	.2	1.9	.6	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	.2	.3
Special Industry Machinery	2.2	5.7	2.8	1.4	2.3	2.0	.3	2.9	.2	5.2	3.6	2.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.6	.2	.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.0	8.1	2.3	3.0	6.6	1.4	.3	.4	.5	3.0	5.1	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	*	.3	.6
Instruments and Related Products	1.6	1.5	2.7	.7	.7	1.9	.3	.3	.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	.6	.8	1.1	.2	.6	.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	.7	.5	.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	1.8	2.6	2.2	.9	.5	.6
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	6.2	5.1	4.2	3.3	3.9	.7	2.8	1.2	3.7	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.7	2.7	.3	.3	.4
Textile Mill Products	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.4	.2	.2	.5	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	.5	.5	.8
Weaving Mills	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.5	.1	.2	.1	3.0	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	.4	.3	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	.1	.2	*	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.7	2.3	1.9	.1	.1	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.8	.2	.2	.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	.6	.5	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.5	.3	.1	.6	2.4	3.2	4.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	.3	.6	2.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	5.4	5.7	2.5	5.1	3.6	.2	*	1.9	3.4	5.9	3.3	2.3	4.5	2.2	.1	*	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	4.9	6.9	6.6	3.7	5.2	4.5	.3	.5	.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.2	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.2	5.4	5.1	3.0	3.9	4.2	.5	.8	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	7.6	7.5	6.8	5.7	5.7	4.3	.9	1.0	1.9	5.9	8.1	8.1	4.8	6.4	4.8	.3	.5	1.8
Paper and Allied Products	7.2	1.8	2.3	.8	1.6	1.6	6.3	.1	.5	7.6	2.9	1.6	.6	2.0	.8	6.3	.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	2.3	4.0	3.9	2.1	3.8	3.3	*	*	.4	2.2	4.2	3.3	1.5	3.5	2.4	.3	.4	.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	.8	1.7	.5	.6	.7	.2	.1	.9	2.7	2.1	1.1	.4	1.0	.5	1.9	.8	.3
Synthetic Fibers	.5	.4	2.1	.1	.2	.5	.2	.1	1.5	3.9	2.2	1.3	.3	.6	.4	3.4	1.3	.5

* Rate not published because computation is .05 or less.

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK AND LABOR TURNOVER DATA FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
RATES PER HUNDRED EMPLOYEES
SEPTEMBER 1981

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES						SEPARATION RATES						WEEKLY		
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			TOTAL			QUITS			HOURS WORKED		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	39.6	40.8	39.8
DURABLE GOODS	2.2	3.6	3.4	1.6	2.3	1.9	3.4	2.9	3.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	40.3	40.6	40.0
Furniture and Fixtures	2.3	2.0	4.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	4.1	2.7	3.7	2.2	1.4	1.7	39.1	41.3	38.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	2.1	3.3	.9	.8	1.0	2.6	2.1	3.3	1.0	.9	.9	45.8	42.9	43.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.5	4.5	4.1	1.9	2.2	1.2	3.3	3.2	5.0	.9	.8	1.3	40.9	41.0	40.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	3.6	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.3	2.5	2.1	.9	.9	1.1	40.7	41.3	40.0
Special Industry Machinery	1.9	4.8	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.7	4.6	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	41.2	41.0	40.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	3.8	7.2	2.2	3.0	6.1	1.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	.8	.8	1.0	38.2	38.6	38.3
Instruments and Related Products	1.5	1.3	2.5	.6	.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.7	.6	.4	1.0	39.5	40.2	36.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	39.3	40.9	39.8
Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.3	2.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	38.0	39.0	38.7
Textile Mill Products	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	39.1	41.4	40.3
Weaving Mills	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	39.3	41.7	40.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	39.8	41.9	40.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.5	1.9	38.6	41.0	40.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.1	4.5	.9	1.0	1.1	39.0	41.1	39.9
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	4.6	4.6	1.9	4.4	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	40.1	44.2	44.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.8	6.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	36.3	37.7	37.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.3	5.0	5.5	4.4	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	2.3	2.6	3.3	36.6	36.1	36.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.5	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.4	7.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	34.1	35.9	35.1
Paper and Allied Products	5.3	1.4	1.7	.6	1.3	1.2	6.0	1.3	1.3	.5	.8	.7	42.3	42.5	40.6
Printing and Publishing	1.8	3.5	3.0	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.0	2.0	1.7	36.9	36.3	37.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	.7	.7	1.4	.4	.4	.6	2.1	1.6	.9	.3	.6	.4	42.4	41.5	40.9

TECHNICAL NOTES

The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Estimates of manufacturing employment and production workers include full- and part-time workers who also were employed during the pay period in manufacturing industries. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from employment estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1980 benchmark. Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (CES)
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COLUMBIA, S.C. 29202

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